

mentioned here. There is, so far, no case on record where a death after operation could be charged against the scopolamine-morphine anesthesia with any degree of scientific precision.

The obstetrician, according to European reports, seems to have the promise of the most happy results from this anesthetic. It has been used in Continental clinics on large series of cases (800, for instance, in the Freiburg clinic). The administration for obstetrical purposes is stated not to interfere with the contractions, not to lead to hemorrhage and not to be dangerous to mother or child. The amount used is one-third of the dose stated above for surgical anesthesia, and is given every five to six hours. Handled in this way, the anesthetic is sufficient to render labor painless, and increases materially that slight degree of forgetfulness for pain with which nature has so kindly endowed the parturient woman. Where necessary, obstetrical operations can be performed either with the scopolamine-morphine given up to the time of the emergency or by adding an extra dose, or if the most rapid interference is demanded, by using a very small amount of chloroform.

In country and in military practice the new combination promises to be particularly useful, as an operation can be carried out frequently without any chloroform or ether; or, if they are needed, without an expert anesthetizer. If ether or chloroform has to be used, the amounts necessary are small, and need only be given intermittently and at the discretion and under the command of the operator.

EMIL RIES, M. D.

—*Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics*, October, 1905.

Sacramento's New Ordinance.

A most commendable step was taken by the City of Sacramento in the adoption of an ordinance which is here presented.

Ordinance No. 717.

An ordinance relating to and regulating the sale of undrawn slaughtered poultry, fish, game, and any animal to be used for food purposes, within the limits of the City of Sacramento, and prescribing a punishment for the violation of the provisions thereof:

The Board of Trustees of the City of Sacramento ordain as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, within the limits of the City of Sacramento, to sell, offer or expose for sale, any slaughtered poultry, fish, game or any animal, used for food purposes refrigerated or otherwise, which has not been properly drawn and prepared by removing the viscera at the time of slaughter.

Section 2. Any person or persons, firm or corporation, violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the city prison not to exceed fifty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after date of February 1, 1906. Passed December 11, 1905.

ALBERT ELKUS,

President of Board of Trustees.

Approved December 23, 1905.

W. J. HASSETT, Mayor.

In operations on alcoholic subjects it should always be remembered that the vitality of the tissues is often so low that the application of even moderate degrees of heat may give rise to sloughing.—*International Journal of Surgery*.

PUBLICATIONS.

A Laboratory Manual of Physiological Chemistry.—By E. W. ROCKWOOD, B. S., M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology and Head of the Department of Chemistry in the University of Iowa. Philadelphia. F. A. Davis Company, 1906.

The writer has assembled in convenient form all the more common tests. As the title implies, the book is intended as a laboratory companion. The introduction of extra leaves for note-taking is the strongest feature of the book. The binding is strong and serviceable. C. Q.

The Medical Diseases of Egypt.—By F. M. SANDWITH, M. D., F.R.C.P. Part I, London, Henry Kimpton, 1905.

This book is written primarily for the practitioner, who, having completed his ordinary medical studies, desires to engage in practice in Egypt. Special stress is therefore laid upon those diseases that are peculiar to Egypt, and to other tropical countries. These are described almost wholly from the large personal experience of the author, and the accounts are interesting and real. Of special interest are the descriptions of typhus fever, relapsing fever, Mediterranean fever, bilharzia disease, uncinariasis, and pellagra. Sandwith believes in the value of the agglutination test for Mediterranean fever in dilutions of 1:20 to 1:50. Looss's original experiments proving that uncinaria embryos can penetrate the skin are described in detail. The book is interesting and instructive to any physician, but it is of decided value to those who are interested in tropical medicine. A. W. H.

Clinical Methods.—A guide to the practical study of medicine has appeared from the press of W. T. Keener & Co., of Chicago. This is an English work by ROBERT HUTCHISON, of London, and HARRY RAINEY, of Edinburgh, and the fact that the third edition now appears bears evidence of the popularity of this little work on methods of clinical investigation.

There is much in the volume to commend it to the student of medicine, particularly the conciseness with which the authors place before their readers the methods of clinical investigation by which correct diagnoses may be obtained. The limits of a brief review do not allow of calling attention to the particular virtues of special chapters, but the reviewer would like to mention the excellence of the one on the examination of children, coming from the pen of Dr. Hutchison, who has had such a rich experience in this department at his clinic in Great Ormond street, London. The work is very completely illustrated, is systematically arranged, and the type is easily readable. It should find a place in the library of every general practitioner. G. H. E.

Therapeutics: Its Principles and Practice.—By HORATIO C. WOOD, M. D., LL. D., and HORATIO C. WOOD, JR., M. D. J. B. Lippincott Co., 1905.

As evidence of the value placed upon this work by the American profession, it is only necessary to cite the fact that it has passed through twelve editions during the past thirty years of its existence. The arrangement of drugs according to their therapeutic uses is one that appeals to the practitioner, who often desires to try different medicines that have about the same action. The present edition includes the changes contained in the 1900 revision of the Pharmacopeia, together with descriptions of a number of the newer synthetic drugs, especially the diuretics and hypnotics. Unfortunately, in this as in others of our text-books, too little attention has been paid to treatment by other methods than the use of drugs. Dietetics, massage, gastric lavage, the hot air bath, passive congestion, hydrotherapy, and electricity are all passed over in less than 60 of the 900 pages of reading matter. To any one familiar with